

THE GREAT CLOSING OUT SALE

HULME BUILDING

OUR CUT PRICE LIST

Groceries, Etc							
35c Golden Cup Coffee	29c	20c extract	12c	Rope	10c lb	Ladies Union Suits.	One lot 1.25 Fountain pens
30c Golden Cup Coffee	24c	60c syrup	36c	Gasoline	12c gal.	Heavy Fleece	One lot large Pictures
25c package coffee	21c	30c syrup	19c	Kerosene	8c a gal.		One lot odds and end ladies and
20c bulk coffee	15c	10c starch, Faultless	7c			\$1.25 values	childrens shoes
60c tea	38c	15c starch, Washtup	7c	Mens Dress Shirts.		1.00 values	One lot ladies summer gloves
40c Liptons tea	23c	10c starch, Fire Proof	5c			.75 values	One lot ladies summer gloves
20c Liptons tea	13c			\$1.75 values	\$1.25	.50 values	Shoes. We have 2000 pair, nearly all
25c Family size crackers	20c	Hardware Etc.		1.25 values	98c	Childrens single piece winter wt.	makes and sizes.
10c size crackers	3 for 25c	60c Granite ware	33c	1.00 values	74c	25c values	Clothing. 400 suits sizes up to 46.
10c peck matches	4c	5c tacks	2c	50c values	37c	Men's and boys fleeced lined Un-	See our odd pants and odd coats
10c extract	6c	25c oil cans	19c	Men's and Boys Collars.		derwear 50c grade	99c
		Assorted bolts	4c lb	20c Linen	7c	25c grade	
				20c Rubber	7c		

"SATISFACTION" OUR MOTTO

REMNAINT SALE SATURDAY AFTERNOON

Geo. O. Hunt & Co. CLOSING OUT SALE.....

THE LATIN QUARTER.

Editorial Correspondence.
(Hutchinson News.)

Paris, Aug. 15.

As everyone knows the city of Paris is cut in two parts by the river Seine which runs through it from east to west and with its curves is about seven miles in length within the town. The river is crossed by many bridges, all stone and substantial, many ornamented by statues. Little steamboats run up and down like street cars and the banks are covered with massive stone walls. About half way through the city are two islands one called the Cite, and the other Isle of St. Louis. The Cite is the most ancient part of Paris and was a town in the time of Caesar. The coming of Christianity was marked by the erection of a church and about the 12th century by the present ca-

thedral, Notre-Dame, one of the famous buildings in Europe but not one of the finest cathedrals. By this time the city had spread out on the banks and the organization of France into a kingdom with Paris as the capital was followed by a removal of the royal residence and of most of the activities to the sides of stream. On the south side developed the university, the artists' studios and eventually the military establishments. Big business, the large residences and industrial enterprises went to the north bank. The Latin Quarter, as the educational and artistic section is known, on the south, while equipped with large stores, palaces and public buildings, is a most interesting and quaint place and though still Bohemian is very respectable from a Parisian standpoint.

The University of Paris, the orig-

inal part of which was Sorbonne, now an immense structure, has about 15,000 students. It differs from American universities in many respects. There are no recitations. The instruction is given by lectures and a famous authority on law, or philosophy or science, can lecture to hundreds as easily as a small class. There are no dormitories, no fraternities, no football clubs, no spring parties, no classes, no sports, no colors, no badges, none of the essential parts of American higher education. Students of any age or previous training may enroll and become members of the University, go to the lectures they desire, or not go at all if they prefer. The public can attend the lectures, and the University is open to women, though the proportion of women students is not large. The most efficient instruction and the greatest sources of information are

open to the students—if they desire. The Sorbonne, which was erected in 1629 by Cardinal Richelieu and named for Robert de Sorbonne who started a school for the education of poor boys in theology about 1250. It has been rebuilt and enlarged until it is a vast pile 800 feet long and 300 feet wide. This building houses the schools in literature and science, the schools of law and medicine occupying buildings near by.

Although the students at the University of Paris do not have the fun in athletics and society that the students do in the University of Kansas, they have a good time in the French way. The quarter is filled with cafes, large and small where students and artists congregate and eat, drink and make merry. The back room of the cafe is something of a club and discussions of art and science mingle with the perfume of tobacco and fermented grape juice. While there is a lack of co-eds, there is no scarcity of ladies, who constitute a part of this course taken by many of the students not leading to a degree, not even to matrimony. All of this, which would be regarded with horror in Lawrence, is quite the thing in Paris and seems to work out most satisfactory to the University authorities, for even the professors do not hesitate to mingle with their students at evening sessions in the joints of the Latin Quarter. The men take examinations and degrees and go their way to promote the advancement of learning while the ladies stay and aid in the instruction of the next generation of students. The original of the old college story took place in the Sorbonne. A father who had graduated many years before came for a visit with his son who had matriculated as a student. The son had gone to the same lodging place which his father had occupied in the years gone by. The old man was recalling his student days, looking over the familiar place, noticing the changes and the old scenes. "The same old beamed ceiling, where I carved my name, and here it is," he exclaimed with delight. "The same old view from the window. The same old furniture—" and just then the back door opened and a dashing lady appeared. "Same old girl," he cried with rapture. The boy tried to explain that she was a friend of a friend. "Same old story," was the happy comment, "Same old game."

Near the Sorbonne is the Pantheon, originally built for a church the shape of a Greek cross, located on a hill which is the highest place on the south side of the river, and with a noble dome that can be seen for many miles. This is a new building, having been constructed in the eighteenth century. It was dedicated to Saint Genevieve, the patron saint of Paris. The revolution converted it into a memorial temple and named it the Pantheon. It has been a church a couple of times since then but is now not used for religious purposes. It is the burying place of great Frenchmen. Here are buried Victor Hugo, Mirabeau, Rousseau, Carnot and others distinguished in literature and statecraft. You can see last resting place of these great men by securing an order from the government or by tipping the custodian, the latter way I always find the easiest and best. The Pantheon is beautifully decorated, and the interior with Corinthian columns and mural paintings is most effective. If it makes any difference to these men where they are buried they should be glad, for it is the finest memorial building in Europe.

That leads me to a rather grave subject. As a matter of fact funerals are very important events in France. Three or four directors in black clothes and three covered hats march ahead and the hearse is heavily draped. If the departed was a man of prominence there are a number of orations delivered, the crowd goes away excited over the condition of the republic and is likely to break windows and show its feeling toward the political opponents of the deceased. When Zola was buried a hundred thousand people marched in the procession and there were a number of street fights and duels as a climax.

But the biggest thing in the Latin Quarter so far as American tourists are concerned is the Bon Marche. I suppose the largest retail general store in the world. In most ways it is like our department stores and announces that it has made its success by reason of faithful dealings with the public and by advertising. It has been running about fifty years, the original proprietor is dead, but the business moves on smoothly. The corporation has a method of division of profits among employees who have been with the store more than ten years. It also pensions its old employees, provides lectures and amusements for the workers, and has a paternal and co-operative side that is interesting, although the corporation is in fact controlled by a few heavy stockholders.

Somewhat I had the idea that our own country was the leader in the big department store business. But the Bon Marche and others in Paris took the idea out of me. It has many clerks who speak foreign languages and it is said that a native of Timbuctoo or Arizans could slip into the store and find some one who could speak his language.

The clerks in the Bon Marche get from \$2 to \$6 a week, with the exception of a few who have special qualifications. So I guess the old age pension business is necessary. That is the ordinary wage paid store clerks in Paris.

It was at the Bon Marche that the ancient joke happened to me. I was looking at a price mark and not understanding the figure inquired in my pigeon French, "est ce six (6) sous net (7)?" The clerk answered "it is six."

My French is a joke. From necessity I have learned enough French words to order a meal, buy a ticket and ask how much. But I have found that a good bluff, plenty of signs and the throwing in of French and German words on the subject generally get what I want. But often I fall down. The word for potatoes in French is "pommes." I told a waiter I wanted "fried pommes," and as the word for cold is froid I got cold potatoes.

I went to a ride in the underground tube. Bought my tickets and got onto a train I knew was in the right direction. It stopped, everybody got out and the porter insisted that I go too. I knew something was wrong and I tackled the platform boss with good English. He couldn't understand a word, so he waved his hands and clawed the air and talked French for a couple of minutes. Then he tried to walk off but I hung on. I was away down below the surface of the ground and didn't even know straight up. "Correspond" he kept saying, and I assured him I would be glad to do so if he would give me his address but that I wanted to know where I was at. I know he was swearing but it was French swear and I didn't mind. Finally he took me by the arm and walked me through a couple of pas-

sages and pointed to another platform. A light broke in on me and I took the train which soon came. I learned afterward that "correspond" is French for "transfer."

W. Y. MORGAN.

SOME FIGURES.

In his speech at the New York state air at Syracuse recently President Taft made use of the following figures, which are interesting to all. Since it is from the farms that all prosperity springs.

"We are spending \$15,000,000 a year in the maintenance of a Department of Agriculture and we might as well face the truth and realize that this expense, instead of decreasing, is bound to increase. I have given much attention to the matter of economy and efficiency in government. While I do not mean to say that the present Department of Agriculture in the work which it is doing, might not be made to do the same work for less money by a closer knit organization and greater care in expenditures, I am confident from looking into the future of the department as the present need for expansion of its work, that an increase in the appropriations each year for that department may be and ought to be expected in the interest of the government."

"The amount of information which the farmers have received and acted upon in their farming business from the bureau of plant industry, from the bureau of soil and from the bureau of animal industry, in the Department of Agriculture, can hardly be overestimated, and the dependence of the welfare of the country on the continued spread of this information for the improvement of agriculture ought to be emphasized whenever the opportunity arises."

"We have today in this country, in continental United States, about 1,900,000,000 acres of land. Of this 873,000,000 are included in the acreage of farms. In the last ten years that acreage did not increase more than 35,000,000, or a little over 4 per cent. In that same time our population increased 20 per cent. Of the 873,000,000 acres, 477,000,000 are improved farm land. The 873,000,000 includes wood land and unimproved land. The improved land in farms has increased about 63,000,000 in 10 years, or some 15 per cent, but that it will be seen, is not equal to the increase in population. Now if our population increases as rapidly as it has heretofore, we shall, in 50 years, have upwards of 200,000,000 people in this country to support on this 873,000,000 acres, much of which is probably not capable of producing a great deal. There are some 50,000,000 acres of swamp land that can be drained and there are 25,000,000 acres of land that can be irrigated; but with all these, it is perfectly palpable that within the life of many who are born now we shall be pressing the limits of our self support from the soil unless some other method than by the mere extension of area, be found for the increasing of our crop production."

Frank Worm has purchased the old Worm homestead in the east end.

Leo Dremen returned from Salt Lake City last week to his home in Ellinwood. He worked in 19 games with Salt Lake winning 16 of them, and having a batting average of about .400. He will join the Chicago Cubs in the spring.

Mrs. J. C. Myers was up from Ellinwood Saturday visiting her husband.

EVERY FARMER

Should plan his business to enable him to meet the

Diversified Farming SPECIAL DEMONSTRATION TRAIN

To be operated by the



Under the Auspices of the

Kansas State Agricultural College

Assisted by the

Arkansas Valley Commercial Association

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The Santa Fe Railway will furnish a Special Train of Seven Cars, to include

1 EXHIBIT CAR

4 LECTURE CARS

One for lectures to the Children.
One for lectures on Domestic Science.
One for lectures on Best Culture and Tree Planting.
One for lectures on Intensive Farming and Live Stock.

BE SURE TO BE ON TIME

The schedule is fixed and the train must move as advertised.

ARRIVES IN

GREAT BEND

SATURDAY OCTOBER 14th

AT 4 O'CLOCK P. M.